Remarkable Statement of Personal Danger and Providential Escape. The following story-which is attracting wide attention from the press-is so remarkable that we can not excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers, even

though its length would ordinarily pre-clude its admission to our limited space. To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat: To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

SIR—On the first day of June, 1881. I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and can not account for it. unusually tired and can not account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do-not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancled I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I can not understand.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation: another, dyspepsia; another, heart-disease; another, general debility:

irritation: another, dyspepsia; another, heart-disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way sever-al years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 13) pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by interiors. food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remark-able cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation, by means of a remedy which he urged me to try. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solickous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an oppor-tunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained twenty-six pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, which

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficul-ties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it is from matism," "Pneumonia." and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself upon the constitution before the vic-tim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore everyone who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and probable death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afresult of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences. I am aware that such an unqualified

Personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

A Crematory.

"Mr. Jones, has Mr. Bugsby got many cows now?" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, as she laid down the evening

heavens, no! Bugsby don't keep cows. What dy'e want to know for?"

Mr. Bugsby intended building an im mense creamatory."

cream in." said Jones, as he stuffed his handkerchief in his mouth to look sober; "it's to burn dead bodies in." "Oh! you needn't laugh," exclaimed Mrs. Jones, getting mad. "I suppose it wasn't you who asked me the other day if you couldn't wear crape for a diseased friend in the evening just as well as in the morning .- Williamsport Breakfast Table.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

经过程整理的企业的基础

-China has begun the use of postal -A Berlin house is making cravats and scarfs of paper.

Milan, reports an echo sixty times. -The husband of the Queen of Madagascar is some fifty years older than herself.

-King Theebaw has given up drinking and now proposes to imprison and flog every drunkard in his realm. -Bavaria has enacted a law forbidding the marriage of couples who do

not posseses sufficient means to maintain themselves. -Sir Walter Raleigh once asked Queen Elizabeth to smoke his pipe. of their reputation as tiest-informed She tried it once, and only once. It is set of naval officers in world in mat-a significant fact that inside of a year ters pertaining to their ofession, and

she ordered his head to be cut off. -A magnesian limestone found at the entrance of the Tyne, in England, have their afternoon ken in upon is reported to be so flexible that thin by an order to take a ct of men to layers three feet or more in length may Norfolk, Newport or Pon, or by an be bent in a circle while damp, retain- order to attend a gen! court-maring that form on becoming dry.

-The cleaver with which the Earl of Essex's head was cut off by reason of dinner table in the waroom. Other Queen Elizabeth's failure to receive the officers from some shlying at the ring in season is still preserved in the yard or a civilian friendtwo may be Tower of London. It is a savage-look- present at this time when the ing instrument, and somewhat rusty smoke of post-prandial arettes minwith age. -Count Spantini, a friend of crema-

grandfather preserved in a beautiful urn. A thritty servant helped herself anew, the Corean tiger, goes down out of it to sprinkle the floor before sweeping up some filth, and now the Count has less than half his ancestor's -In Nankin and Kai-fun children

from six to twelve years of age are sold by tens of thousands. Not hired out or transferred, but sold for a small sum in cash, in consideration of which the progenitor, by a tacit understanding, America may safely con her pride renounces all parental right, even the right of inquiring into the fate of his offspring. -The English Post-office Depart-

ment is a big thing. In addition to themselves until ten o'el when the carrying and delivering the mails prop- lights are put out and sland silence er it does a general expressage business, operates all telegraph lines, takes care of the savings of the people, insures lives, and grants annuities. It does all these things and makes a handsome profit out of them.

-The second thimble centenary has just been celebrated in Amsterdam. The first thimble was made in October, 1684. by a goldsmith, Van Renscholten, whose idea in the manufacture of the pretty conceit was to protect the finwere the first to adopt the new inven-

-Last year some one in England John Hopkins Universitye purpose sent to Mr. Labouchere the sum of 5,000 being to scientifically intigate the new sixpences for distribution among and workhouses. The same person has grape sugar, maltose, etc The com- if you were making biscuit; put them the children in the London hospitals this year sent to Mr. Labouchere 8,000 mittee found that gluc is made sixpences with a request that they be from many things besidetarch and of butter on the top of each one, and

cheerful and effectual manner of pun- to what use glucose is pu ishing criminals. For stealing, death was the penalty. Two young trees extensive application for reat vari- hours will ripen it, and, like fully mawere by main strength brought togeth- ety of purposes as substit for cane er at their summits and then fastened together with cords. The culprit was then brought out and his legs tied with | sugar is used are: and fixed to the tops of the trees. The cords that forced the trees together quite colorless glucose, wi sufficient gets funky, and, in time, bitter. The power of the spring the body of the thief was torn as under, and thus left to pearance of a highly refinmolasses. The sugar the victim of a lost opportunity.—Exchange. were then cut, and by the elasticity and hang divided on each separate tree.

LIFE IN THE NAVY YARD.

Business Scenes During the Greater Part of the Day-Officers' Relaxation.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard, like most military and naval posts and reservations, is a little world of itself. When one passes through the squalid part of the city that lies about its walls and enters the great gates, where the sol- it originally contained. nee, the emn marines with gleaming bayonets glucose alone, which is sly transkeep guard night and day, he is in another atmosphere. The hum of traffic entire barley grain, with itest varifrom the twin cities sounds far away. Before him is a broad street stretching down to the river, where men-of-war are lying. There are trees and green grass, ships being repaired and ships corn, together with the adont subbeing demolished, marines walking stances which are rendered ble by post and sailors moving about with the the action of the diastase on malt. peculiar rolling gait which distin- 3. As a substitute for can gar in guishes the seafaring man. A drive-way leads up a little hill to the left, to 4. For the ad the commandant's house. Before the to which it is added to the of house stands an orderly in white gloves | twenty or more per cent. and above his head a flag floats from the top of a lofty pole. About half way down the main street, in a buildof fruit jellies. ing of yellow brick, is the offices of the commandant, where all the headquar- honey. This is neatly put to glass ters business of the "Naval Station of jars containing a small piec honey New York" is transacted. Here also is comb. the office of the captain of the yard and one or two other functionaries. Other buildings, mostly of yellow brick, scat- coloring, used in mixing las and tered about the yard are machine-shops, making artificial liquors. sail-lofts, store-houses, etc. There are | 9. Other more limited aptions: two immense wooden structures, under In the manufacture of wiley the one of which is the unfinished frigate baker in making cakes; in eng: in New York, and under the other the old the preparation of sauces; a addi-Colossus, now being demolished.

United States, there is always plenty of chewing tobacco; in the macture work to be done, for ships-of-war are of printers' rollers, and in nanualways being fitted out for sea, or come facture of some kinds of inl in to go out of commission or to be repaired. For each particular work sugar for these purpose is emely there is a department. There are the variable, and depends on thative departments of steam engineering, pro- prices of corn and the as for visions and clothing, navigation, ord- which this kind of sugar is stuted, nance, etc. At an early hour in the especially sugar-house and morning the sound of the hammer and barley.—National Druggist. the saw begins to be heard, the machinery starts up, the workmen and clerks arrive, the officers in charge of the different departments enter their offices, and until four o'clock in the afternoon the business of the yard is in full blast. Imagina the hydrogeness of the property and their present lof increase is greater than the any full blast. Imagine the business of a European race. The populat which great ship-yard combined with the supply of provisions, the manufacturing and supply of clothing for several thousand men and officers, the making of seils represent the popular which in France only increases by year for every 10,000 and in Gregitain by only 101, increases in Guy by 115, and this in spite of a valigration which since 1816 of sails, ropes, spars, engines, flags and signals, the supplying of ordnance and the thousand and one things that are used aboard a man-of-war from a and the thousand and one things that are used aboard a man-of-war from a pillow-case to a carpet or knife and fork. Add to this the work of the paymaster's department, where the accounts of all the receipts and disbursements consequent on such a varied business and the separate accounts of officers and men and civil employes are kept, and we will get some idea of the work at the Navy Yard.

Then there is the care of millions of the paymaster's department, where the accounts of all the receipts and disbursements consequent on such a varied business and the separate accounts of officers and men and civil employes are kept, and we will get some idea of the work at the Navy Yard.

Then there is the care of millions of Chicago Times.

An adjustable electric tratus has been applied to a the neter which rings a bell when the period of a man's life now forty years old how many notable and stirring wars have taken place. There have been wars and rumors of war—have been wars, the Indian mutiny, the struggle between Austria and Prussia, the war between Figure of Chicago Times.

long cruise and are selere to get a little rest and recrate. From early in the raing until with the routine work the ship, with drilling the men, shipp recruits, etc. From one o'clock until dinner hour, -The Castle of Simonetta, near at -5:30 o'clock, the vi-room is deserted and the curtain e drawn be-fore the doors of the licers' staterooms. Some studying examination for promotion; the scl of a guitar proclaims that one instruction his musical abilities; anof may be attending to his corresidence or indulging in general litture. A portion of this time, too, consumed by the officers in reading on matters pertaining to their fession, for American naval officers' justly proud strive honestly to deve it. It is possible that some of officers may

tial. At 5:30 the officers meet at the gles with the aroma black coffee what stories are told of 'ange advention in Florence, had the ashes of his tures happed by land a ea!" Then the thunders of Mob Bay awake in defeat once more, and the storms that blow off Hatterasd the Horn are loosed again. There stories of Arctic explorations todad the rehearsing of many an oldend handed down from the time of H Paul Jones or Decatur, and heard here except on a man-of-war. The ager at that board, seeing the spirit ch animates his hosts, will go awa tisfied that of the past and hopes he future to the officers of whom y are examples.

The evenings the offs have to reign over the great ip .- N. Y. Tribune.

THE USES OF COSE. Made From Almost Anyg and Used in Almost Everyg.

At the request of the umissioner of Internal Revenue ohe United States a committee of a National of Philadelphia, Yale Cge, Columbia College, Harvard lege, and various products knows glucose, -In Persia, long ago, they had a which we take from theirort, shows

1. For the manufacts of table The quantity of cane ip added varies from two per cent. o thirtythree per cent.

2. As a substitute for by malt in the brewing of ale or b This is really a substitution of In corn for barley, but it constitutes ay imperfeet substitute, as the 4, by the treatment employed in ecting its starch for conversion infucose, is completely deprived of ahe nitrogenous bodies and mineralts which formed starch, is substitu for the ety of valuable constituent this is not true, however, of the toe pro-

4. For the adulteration of sugar.

5. For the manufacture rtificial

8. In the manufacturing iquor-

tion to some canned meats In this, the chief naval station of the corned beef; in the pregion of The demand for glucose grape

tion which, since 1816, he ried

Chicago Times.

HOME AND FARM.

-Clipping horses of the farm can not be recommended.—N. E. Farmer. -Weeds are useful for one reason, and that is they make good cultivation necessary to success.

-It is said that the milk of cows that are salted regularly churns much more easily than the milk of cows not salted. -Western Rural.

-Never let a sharp draught of wind blow on housed stock. In windy weather close all openings except such as are needed for ventilation .- Detroit Post.

-An experienced blacksmith says that more horses' feet are ruined by rasping the hoof than by any other cause. This outside coating is impreing the hoof dry and brittle.- N. Y. Herald.

-Corned Beef and Turnips: Cook the beef in plenty of cold water, bringing slowly to a boil. Cook fifteen minutes to the pound after it begins to simmer. When about three-quarters done, put in a dozen turnips, peeled and quartered. When you dish the beef lay these unmashed about. Serve meat with drawn butter, having as a base the pot liquor .- The Household. -Driving fast against a strong cur-

may be cut into thin slices and be toasted. It is delicate and really nice with tea. Slices of stale sponge cake have been browned in the oven and been served to unsuspecting people as Italian rusks, and have been eaten with rel sh .- Cincinnati Times.

-Cinnamon rolls are made by taking the dough just as in the fruit loaf. Spread the rolls with butter and sprinkle cinnamon and sugar over it; roll it up tightly; then cut off strips as you would into the baking-tins, put a little lump given to children in the London work-houses, workhouse infirmaries and workhouse schools.

The potatoes, such as "from es, straw, rags, chips, twigs residurom breweries, distilleries," etc. Ifollowing, let them rise until light, then bake quickly. These are especially nice for

PURE-BRED HOGS AND PORK. The Difference Between Breeding Animals For Sale as Thoroughbreds and Breeding

Raising hogs for pork and breeding oure-bred hogs to sell are two very difterent things, and requiring in some respects different management. In the first place, cross-bred hogs will often prove the most profitable for marketing, and the difficulty of attempting to raise both pure-bred and cross-bed animals unless the farm is large and facilities extensive are great. In some cases a doubt has been thrown on the genuineness of the pedigrees of the purebred stock of those who at the same time are raising large numbers of hogs for market, many of which are crossbred. Weado not wish by any means to discourage the hog raiser from giving to the animals he destines for the market all the care and attention possible; it will pay him, but where a man is keeping asmaller herd of valuable purebred animals he can give them a cer-tain kind of care hardly within the power of the pork producer on a large

the Cob Dock the old line-of-battle ship ose Vermont is moored. She is the receiving ship where men are enlisted and kept until they are transferred to some sea-going ship. The officers stationed on the Vermont are generally those who have just come back from some one of the country size of the dust, and the country size of th

-A handsome ottoman may be made of a soap-box. Pad the box with pieces of carpet or cotton, taking care to have it smooth and firm; then cover it with crazy patchwork, or chintz will prove a pretty covering.

vious to water and does not evaporate. When broken into by rasping the moisture of the foot evaporates, leav-

rent of wind is not only hard on the horses but is apt to injure their breathing power permanently. Many a horse that is thick-winded has received the starting point of his injuries in this way. A thoughtful or a merciful driver will observe this and govern himself accordingly. - Boston Journal. -Sponge cake that has become dry

-A gentleman who has had considerable experience in putting up fences on the prairies states that it is better to shorten and dress posts than to dig holes and set the posts by beating earth around them. The fuel obtained in sharpening the posts pays for that work. He makes a hole for the post by means of an iron bar, which he sticks through Academy of Sciences wappointed, the sod and works about till a hole is gers of his lady love. The English consisting of professors University made nearly two feet deep.—Chicago Times.

-There is nothing that takes the life Both glucose and grayugar find out of cream like old age. Twelve tured fruit, after this point is reached sweet, but churn it any way, and if you want it acid then put some sour milk in addition of cane sugar frethe sugar man who keeps his cream too long is

For Meat Production.

It is generally conceded that the product of a first cross are good feeders and good growers, and while the pork producer may not find it to his interest o confine himself to one line of pureored stock, will nevertheless find it to is interest to pay just as much attention to the selection of the females from which he intends to breed as the breeder of pure-bred swine, There may be ust as much improvement made by careful selection among cross-breds as among the pure-bred, always providing pure-bred boar, himself well-formed and possessing all the points of a good hog, including good, vigorous constitu-tion, be used. Indeed, by not confining himself to any one pure breed of logs, the pork producer largely widens he range of his choice and can mate his sows often to greater advantage than otherwise. Another point of difference. It is most important that the oure-bred hog should have strongly mpressed upon him, by successive generations, all the characteristics of his breed; this because it is necessary that e be prepotent in their transmission. even when mated with a grade sow. whereas the males that are not to serve as breeders, but be marketed as barrows, require but the characteristics necessary to make good pork at an early age, giving the best returns at the least cost of production. Breeding pure-bred animals requires, to be conducted successfully, a scientific knowledge of the principles not accessible to

The Friends.

Mr. R. T. Bentley, a member of the estimable community of Quakers at Sandy Springs, Md., says he was severely affected by rheumatism in his right hand. Mr. Bentley applied St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, and by its continued use, in a short time, was completely cured.

IF a gas man were to write poetry, would his meter be correct?-Louisville Courier-

SAFE, sure, cure. No bad effects. Ao poisons in Red Star Cough Cure.

"I MUST shake off this bad babit," said a tramp, as he gazed at his tattered coat.—
N. Y. Journal.

"Hello!" we heard one man say to another, the other day. "I didn't know you at first, why! you look ten years younger than you did when I saw you last." "I feel ten years younger," was the reply. "You know I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had con-sumption. I was terribly weak, had nightsweats, cough, no appetite, and lost flesh.
I saw Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' advertised and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am a well one."

Cold daze—Benumbed with the frost.-Merchant Traveler.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS used in making Brown's Bronchial Troches is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs and Throat Diseases.

Song of the young women at this season -"I feel like one for sacque in."

Young Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOL TAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism,neuralgia,paralysis,and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor,and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free

A SUBSTITUTE for rubber-The ordinary

"No Physic, Sir, in Mine." a good story comes from a boy's boarding-school in "Jersey." The diet was monotonous and constipating, and the learned Principal decided to introduce some old-style physic in the apple-sauce, and await the happy results. One bright lad, the smartest in school, discovered the secret mine in his sauce, and pushing back his plate, shouted to the pedagogue: "No physic, sir, in mine. My dad told me to use nuthin' but Dr. Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' and they are doing their day." They are anti-billions. duty like a charm!" They are anti-bilious and purely vegetable.

Those who employ the plumber must pay the piper.—Boston Budget. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c

GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions. THE editor frequently has to fight for his writes. - Merchant Traveler.

It's no secret nostrum. We speak of Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, composed of best French Brandy, Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water. It cures cholera morbus, colic or cramps in stomach, diarrhea, dysentery or bloody-flux, and breaks up colds, fevers and in-

A STRAIN of music-tightening the strings of a violin.—Erratic Enrique.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, February 2, 1885.

CATTLE-Native Steers..... 4 90 @ 5 60

HAY—Choice ... 18 50 6 18
PORK—Mess ... 6 18
BACON—Clear Rib ... 73/4 6
COTTON—Middling ... 6
LOUISVILLE.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red ... 6
CORN—No. 2 Mixed ... 6
PORK—Mess ... 6
E

TRADE NED MARK

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE For Coughs, ore Throat, Hoarseness, Influence,
Colds. Bronchitis, Oroup, Whooping Cough,
Asthma, Quinay, Pains in Chest, and other
affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly
gett if or them well receive two bottles, Express charges
paid, by sending one dollar to THE CHARLES A. YOGELER COMPANY, Bole Owners and Manufacturers, Baltimere, Maryland, C. S. A.

HAGANY Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.





THE MAMMO' H DEWBERRY.—In this new fruit (which might be called a climbing blac we have the most delicious of all berries, and one of the most ornamental of all climbing vines. They sit trained on a trellis or tied to a stake like grapevines, and in the Spring they produce great masses of large white sweet-scented flowers, which are followed by clusters of deitlous fruit, larger, richer and far mithe than blackberries, very juley and sweet to the core. The fruit is borne in great quantity, and is admit to be the finest of sil berries. It is sure to succeed in any soil or climate. In market the berries harge price. Aside from its value as an ornamental climbing vine, it is the most valuable of all small strong plants by mall, post-paid, 40e each, 3 for \$1, 12 for \$3. Two-year-old plants 75e each, 6 for all winds or order with you. Satisfaction guaranteed. Preserve this as it will not appearagain in the strong plants by mall, post-paid, 40e each, 3 for \$1, 12 for \$3. Two-year-old plants 75e each, 6 for all words or order with you. Satisfaction guaranteed. Preserve this as it will not appearagain in the neighbors to order with you. Satisfaction guaranteed. Preserve this as it will not appearagain in the oral wonder of the times. Flowers of enormous size, with colors and markings entirely new, and of marvelous beauty, (see catalogue) from a wonder of the times. Flowers of enormous size, with colors and markings entirely new, and of marvelous beauty, (see catalogue) free bloom from May times. They show the sorts fall. Mixed seed of over 50 distinct colors 32e per paper. We have 40 distinct colors sepover 50 distinct colors 32e per paper. We have 40 distinct colors sepover 50 distinct colors 50 per paper. We have 40 distinct colors sepover 50 distinct colors 50 per paper. We have 40 distinct colors sepover 50 per paper. The white is magnificent; seed 32e per paper. We have 40 distinct colors sepover 50 per paper. We have 40 distinct colors sepover 50 per paper. We have 40 distinct colors sepover 50 per paper. The whi

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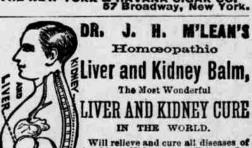
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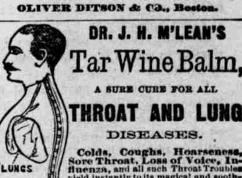
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